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set return those referred. Freiern those rejected.

JOB PRINTING assented with nontress, cheapness and des-OVERTISEMENTS renewed every day.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY PHRATES, Breadway-Timour the Partar MENLO'S GARDEN, Brondway-Pour Lovers-Jocko-

BORTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Taking TEB WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-IRISH MAISERS-LAURA KRENE'S VARIBTIES, Broadway-Cannis-

BOOADWAY VARIETIES, 472 Broadway-Black STED

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway-Ermiorian Per-

SUCKLEYS BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 509 Bread

TIRE HALL, No. 596 Broadway-Four or Eusore and

New York, Friday, March 21, 1856.

Notice to the Public.

Advertisers are requested to condense their business notices into as few words as possible. Space is valuable and our columns are crowded. Economy in words i

The Sews.

The United States steamer Arctic, sent out in search of the missing steamship Pacific, arrived below, at this port, yesterday afternoon, and almost mmediately sailed again on a cruise.

By the arrival of the Persia yesterday morning at this port we have one week's later intelligence from Europe. Nothing had been heard in England of the Pacific when she left Liverpool on the 8th.

By the arrival of the steamer Persia we have advices from Faval to the 18th nit, and up to that time nothing had been heard of the steamer Pacific at that port, she having then been out twenty-six days.

Notwithstanding the various rumors current as to what had taken place at the sittings of the Conference, the secresy which surrounds them seems to have been inviolably maintained. We publish under our news head several of these statements, but it is ennecessary for us to add that they are all devoid of truth. All that is positively known on the subject is the formal ratification by the Plenipotentiaries of the preliminaries previously agreed upon at Vienna.

The Emperor's speech at the opening of the French Chambers is justly regarded as one of Louis Napoleon's happiest efforts. It says much, and yet says little, impressing the reader with a conviction of his Majesty's proficiency in what Talleyrand aptly termed the art of concealing one's thoughts. It will be noticed that the Emperor speaks in the most cordial terms of the English alliance, but he throws ne light on what just now engrosses the attention of the whole civilized world—the results thus far of the deliberations of the Conference. One of our corres pondents, who is generally well informed on what is passing in diplomatic circles, states that the firm tone held by the Russian plenipotentiaries had greatly embarrassed the representatives of the other Powers "We mean to make peace with you," Count Orloff is reported to have said," but, for the love of God. don't attempt to humiliate us or you will raise a storm at St. Petersburg that will fill the world with blood and fiame for the next quarter of a century." On the day after these impressive words are said to have been uttered both Count Orloff and Baron Branow were closetted with the Emperor for an bour, in his cabinet at the Tuileries, and it was ob served on his leaving that the ordinarily impassive face of the Baron wore an air of unusual anxiety.

The advent of that interesting young potentate the King of Algiers, was expected to take place about the 8th or 9th of March. The Queen of Swe den is to be his godmother, and it is stated that the Pope will go to Paris to christen him-that is to say, should no mistake occur as to the sex. Emperor hoped that the official proclamation of peace would take place at the same time as that of the birth of the imperial heir. Emperors and Kings seem to omit in their calculations the possible intervention of Providence in such matters.

From the Crimea there is no new feature of in terest. On the 29th of February a meeting of delegates from the belligerent armies was held, to take measures to carry out the armistice agreed to at the Paris Conference

In the meanwhile active preparations are being made on both sides for carrying on the war. A portion of the Baltic fleet has sailed from Portsmonth, and the ships are directed to rendezvous of Moer Island to renew the blockade of the Russian ports. The Moniteur publishes an imperial decree. calling out for active service the young soldiers of the class of 1855. Twelve thousand French troops were embarking for the Crimea to replace those that had been sent home.

The news from Spain is interesting. The Spanish political emigrants residing in France are conspiring with the partisans of Narvaez to overthrow the existing government, and it is said that Oneen Chris tina is spending gold freely to aid the movement To these efforts may be traced the frequent disturbances and small insurrections occurring from time to time in the different cities and provinces, under the pretence that they are popular democratic risings The government and country generally are becoming greatly alarmed on the subject, and active precautions are taken to foil the conspirators. In conse quence of information received from Paris, the law gage and house of Gonzales Bravo were suddenly searched, on his arrival from the French capital whither he had gone only a short time previous This gentleman, who was formerly a Minister of the Crown, and who was at one time spoken of as Minister to Washington, is indicated as one of the principal agents of the threatened movement, and has accordingly been exiled from Spain. One of the Spanish democratic organs publishes an article signed by Ledru Rollin, which contains some striking reflections on the present condition of things in France and the probable effects of the Paris Conferences or the prospects of the world generally.

We publish in another column a significant article from the London Morning Post (semi-official or gan), calling upon the European governments, after they have settled their affairs at the Conference, to turn their attention to measures for crushing the filibustering propensities of the people of the United

The European news imparted more bueyancy to the cotton market yesterday, and the sales reached about 3,000 bales, prices closing firm, especially for lots in transite. The firmness of freights, with the restricted room for Liverpool, had a tendency to check sales on the spot. The flour market was rather unsettled, while prices remained about the same, with moderate sales. Wheat was quiet, and quotations more or less nominal. Prime Southern white was held at \$1 90. Pork was firmer, with sales of mess at \$15 874, and prime at \$14 75. Lard was unchanged. Coffee was quite firm, with mode rate sales. Sugars were quiet, while prices were without change of importance. Frieights for Liver pool were firm. Flour was engaged at 2s. 6d.; cot ton, at 9-32d. a' 5-16d.; while engagements to the Continent were light and rates steady.

From Shanghae we have files and letters to Jan. s. The rebellion, which had been dormant for some time, had again broken out with irresistible violence.

and had entirely overthrown the imperial rule in the wealthy and tea producing province of Henan, on the Yang-tze-Kiang. This is the first time since the commencement of the insurrection that the tea districts have been infected. The rebels still continue in possession of Nankin, but a terrible plague has broken out amongst them, which the Chinese assert has carried off 100,000 inhabitants. Leutchnen, the richest province of the empire, has been visited by famine, which has, as usual, been followed by a revolt. The Imperial government is straining every effort to crush these manifestations, and is making lavish sacrifices of men and money to attain its ob ject. Trade at Shanghae continued brisk. During the past year (1856) over 100,000,000 lbs. of tea, and 58,000 bales of silk, had been exported from China.

It is reported in Washington that the Senate, on Tuesday, confirmed the nomination of ex-Governor Bigler, of California to be United States Minister resident at Stockholm.

In the United States Senate vesterday the wordy war between Messrs. Douglas and Trumbull was renewed, to the evident satisfaction of a numerous auditory. Mr. Jones presented a bill providing for a reduction of the tariff on imports. It is included in our report. In the House, the Naval Appro priation bill, and the bill authorizing the construction of ten steam sloops-of-war, were reported. Both houses adjourned till Monday.

The proceedings of the Legislature yesterday were uninteresting. The Ocean, Atlantic, North River, Nassan, and Shoe and Leather Dealers Banks, of this city, were selected as depositorie of the canal tolls, at the rate of one-fifth in each

The fine steaming Leviathan, belonging to this port, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday, within twelve miles of Sandy Hook lighthouse. This steamting was by far the finest one affoat, and she had rendered essential service to commerce in rescuing arge vessels in distress. Her value was \$70,000. No

The machine shop and engine works belonging to Mr. Russell Skinner, at Racine, Wisconsin, were destroyed by fire on the 14th inst., as we learn from our correspondent, whose letter we have not space o publish entire. The loss of Mr. Skinner is about \$11,000, on which he had an insurance of only \$1.500.

Another meeting was held yesterday of the Special Committee of the Aldermen, upon the subject of a new City Hall. Nothing occurred other than explanations of the plans before the committee. A ession will be held on Tuesday next, to hear mutual criticisms upon the different plans submitted by the parties respectively offering them, when the committee, it is stated, will prepare their report for speedy presentation to the Board.

The News from Europe.

The Persia, with a week later news, arrived yesterday morning. She brings nothing positive in relation to the Peace Conferences, the secret being scrupulously kept by the members. A preliminary document had been signed by the Plenipotentiaries: but Lord Palmerston had explained that it was nothing more than an agreement to discuss matters. A Belgian paper had published a speech and put it in the mouth of Count Orloff, effering, on behalf of Russia, to dismantle Nicolaieff, not to refortify the Aland Isles, to give up Kars, and so on; but the speech was regarded as a hoax by every one. In Paris, some persons began to apprehend difficulties in the way of a settlement; but the general impression was that peace was as good as secured. The Emperor had sent his Equerry, and Prince Napoleon his aide-de-camp, and the Princess Mathilde had gone in person to attend a mass at the Russian chapel for the repose of the soul of the late Emperor Nicholas. In England, people were all talking and thinking of the exposures effected by the report of the Crimenn Commissioners and the Bine Book about Kars.

In another column we publish another silly article from the London Post, which may be taken as a measure alike of the information and of the astuteness of the British ministerial press. In this article we are informed that the fillbustering propensities of the United States have become so alarming to Evopeans that it behooves Great Britain to move her neighbors to inquire whether something cannot be done to put down the desperadoes who rule America. It appears to the Londa Post, and, no doubt, also to the high ... mighty personage under whose wing it is under stood to flourish, that the President, though he did "hesitate-it would be too much to say refuse-to acknowledge the representative" of the filibuster Walker, yet still "used the confusion consequent upon his expedition as a pretext for refusing to receive the Envoy of Rivas, the elected President of Nicaragua, the object being to force Nicaragua into a war with the United States, and so conquer Cantral America. These worthy people, who are so exercised about the filibustering propensities of the United States, are evidently under the impression that Rivas and Walker are at the head of two rival governments in Nic. ragua, and have sent rival Envoys to Washin. ton : and that President Pierce is playing of the French whom Walker sent against the French whom Rivas sent-fast and loose with both. When it is remembered that the London Post is a journal of old standing, that it is understood to speak for at least a part of the Cabinet, this discovery will certainly appear curious.

There seems to be an idea pervading the article of this honest Bfitish blunderer that it would be a very good plan for the Powers of Europe, when they are assembled in the congress of nations we hear of, to take in hand the morals of the United States, and regulate them in a separate article or two. "Strong expression to European views" is what the Post desires. Nor have the United States any obection. History is there to tell us that, within the lifetime of middle aged men, the despotic Powers of Europe assembled together to crush out republicanism on that continent; and history also tells us how well they succeeded. If this operation is to be repeated, and the area extended to America, the people of the United States will make no objection. They will hear with surprise that constitutional England is banded with the Continental despots : but remembering, after all, that as between an oligarch and a monarch the difference is trivial, they will understand the coalition, and see it rather with joy than with fear. No one in this country fears a European coalition; but a great many persons would sing a mure dimittis, if it came in their day.

FIRST PARTY FOR KANSAS. -- We see, from our Albany exchanges, that the pioneer party for Kansas, twenty in number, from Springfield. Mass., left Albany on St. Patrick's day for the seat of war-that a much larger company will start on the 25th, and that weekly instalments will follow. Meantime, they are holding tremendous meetings in the South; but they must hurry up their volunteers or let the battle go by default. A fair trial, and whatever the result. Kansas will settle the question of squatter

THE CONGRESSIONAL KANSAS COMMITTEE-THE FUSION SPOILSMEN DEFEATED .- We pub lish to-day in full the resolutions of Dunn, adopted in Congress on Wednesday, touching an investigation into the extraordinary doings in Kansas of the last twelve months or so. In these resolutions the Speaker is given the power to appoint a committee of three members of the House to visit Kansas; they are invested with the power to send for persons and papers, and ten thousand dollars are appropriated towards their expenses. This is infinitely better than the modest r. quest of the free soil Committee on Territal ries for power to send to Kansas and all over the world for persons and papers. Under their plan the expenses of witnesses, all the way from Kansas and other places, would hardly have been less in the end than two or three bundred thousand dollars; for it is very likely that every active Nigger Worshipper in the Territory who has lost money in the business would have been sent for to come to Washington to testily before the committee, in order not so much to elicit additional facts as to give him a comfortable sop of the spoils. We are gratified, therefore, that the House of Representatives have overruled the plunderseeking Committee on Territories in the decision that instead of bringing all the free soil population of Kansas to Washington to testity, a committee of three shall go to Kausas for the information desired. A large leak is thus prevented in the public treasury.

TRADE BRISK AND THE WEATHER IMPROVING. - Yesterday was quite pleasant, through rather sloppy. The city is crowded with strangers. and the spring trade has opened with a rush. The lower part of the city is made almost impassable by freight in transit. If any one desires to see a little of the business of New York let him take a stroll down to the Battery and along the North river piers. The Jersey lines have a tremendous amount of business, and as a sample of it we learn that the Adams Express Company had over three thousand packages by the Amboy route on Saturday last. Make hay while the sun shines, gentlemen. We can sell you goods cheaper and send them to you quicker than any other city. So, come along while the fashions are open.

THE CRAMPTON CASE. - A few weeks since it was positively reported from Washington that the British Minister would be packed off, bag and baggage, to-morrow morning. Very likely the President had so determined, but backed out when the time came for action. Now, it is just as confidently asserted that Crampton will be recalled. Very well. Any way, but let us have the gentleman's case disposed off'; for as he is officially declared to be the "only cause or pretext for a rupture," it would be a shame to set the world on fire about him. Marcy thinks so, too. Marcy is a public benefac-

GREAT EXCITEMENT. - The Fillmore papers of Virginia are raising a regular hue and cry against Governor Wise on account of his African "ebo-shin and gizzard-foot" letter. They have caught the Governor at last.

POWERFUL APPEAL .- Senator Evans, of South Carolina, appeals that that State be represented at Cipcinnati in order to secure the renomination. Let General Commander get ready.

The Return of the Amelia from her Cents in Search of the Pacific-Her Departure for the Guit-No Tidings of the Pacific, &c., &c We learn from Capt Geoney, of the steam tug Achilles that the Arctic, Capt. Hartstein, arrived off the High ands yesterday morning, and after making some inqui ries and forwarding some letters to the city, kept off and proceeded to sea again.

was thoroughly examined for recent wrecks -- and the latitude of 37, along the edge of the Gulf, and has not seen any vestige of the Pacific or any other wreck.

her propeller being almost useless in the very heavy weather which she has experienced. Capt. H. intends t cruise until after the usual time of the line or equinox tal gale. She has been short of water, and on an allow ance of it for some days, but has since made a sufficiency by steam and other ways. All well on board.

The Arctic was also spoke by Captain Hazzard, of the steaming Levisthan, twenty five miles E. S. E. of the Highlands. This was about 11 o'clock A. M. Captein Hartstein reported that all were well on board.

The Arctic would not have put into port were it no for the purpose of putting Van Rensse ser Hall, the boat wain, on shore, as his health was delicate and he feared serious fliness would ensue were he to remain on board. Mr. Hall, it is understood, brought despatch to the government and Mr. E. K. Collins respecting the esult of his search for the Pacine, and also his opinion

especurg the probability of her yet being affoat. Captain Hartstein purposes to remain at sea until the lst of April, as he has coal for twelve days' voyage and pienty of provisions on board. The Arctic will sail in the Gult Stream until she returns to this port.

Mr. Van Rensselaer Hall came near being burned t leath on board the Leviathan, which took are soon after he came on board, an account of which will be found elsewhere. He barely reached the life boat with hi board the bark Ilva and finally reached the city in the steamtug Achilles.

Among all the items of spring trade none is more suggestive of the progress of the country than the great au nual sales of books. Our readers are aware that once year all the leading publishers send invoices of their publi cations to this city, and come themselves to replemsh their stocks. These meetings are called trade sales, and were formerly unanimous. This year, however, two sales have een held. The first was commenced by Bangs Brothers, in Park row, on Tuesday, and it will close on Saturday The catalogue of this sa'e is a respectable volume of 224 pages, and includes the publications of the Messra. Her per, Francis and Roe Lockwood, as well as large invoice. valuable English publications. Nearly all the other booksellers are members of the New York Publishers Association, which is headed by the Appletons. This sale Leavitt, Delissier & Co., Broadway, corner of White street. The rooms are spacious and elegantly furnished, and have apparently every accommodation for the trade The catalogue of this sale is still more voluminous than hat of the Bargs', as it includes invoices from this city, Boston, Philadelphia, Hartford, and nearly every city o importance in the Union. The catalogue includes nearly four hundred pages, and the sale will continue during one week. The booksellers seem to be jully, comfortable, well-to-do sort of fellows, and those from abroad are overwhelmed with hospitalities from their resident om-rere. Without doubt they are having a good time of it.

NAVAL COURTISIES .- A complimentary dinner was given on Wednesday last to Lieut. W. H. McComb, by his mess mates, on board the receiving ship North Carolina, lying st the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Among some menty officers who were present, were Capt. Crosson. and several brother Lieutenants. Lieut. McComb is well known in the navy as one of its most efficient and talented officers, and the compliment was paid to him not only on account of the high appreciation in which his services are held, but of his qualities as a man and a friend. We understand that he has been recently ap-pointed to the command of the United States sloop-of-war Portsmouth and that she will leave in the course of a month for the East Indies.

CAMPHENE ACCIDENT LAST NIGHT .- Mrs. Francis Timms, while filling a lighted lamp with camphene, at her res dence, No. 364 Pearl street, last night, set fire to her clothes and burned herself dreadfully. She ran out into the street wildly, when Mr. Geo. H. Dale, of Hose Co. No. 10, pulled off his overcoat and wapped it around her, until the finnes were subdued. A little girl was also

shions in New York. OPENING OF THE SPRING SEASON THE MILLINESS.

Yesterday, as our readers are aware, was devoted to weather was unpropitious, the day was observed with more than ordinary fervor. The cloudy sky above, nor the muddy pavements beneath, cooled the enthusiaem of our fair fashionables. On they went from place to place, their determination and energy augmenting in propor-tion to the obstacles they encountered. In the afternoon the sky cleared and the sun shone brilliantly; but it is but justice to the New York ladies to observe that the millinery and dressmaking establishments were crowdel for hours before that event occurred. From 8 o'clock in the morning they poured in in an uninterrupted stream, that kept constantly increasing in volume until it reach ed its highest point at a late hour in the afternoon, and then rapidly subsided. If the enthusiasm of the visiters was warmer than usual, the preparations for their reception was more complete and perfect. We have never seen so beautiful a display, nor so varied an assortment as that presented yesterday. The arrangements were in excellent taste, and altogether the coup w'ail was strikingly attractive. Around the rooms were arranged rows of hats, brilliant se exotics, reminding one of the side beds in a garden while here and there were parterres outrivalling them in beauty, and challenging the admiration of the passers by. Add to this the magnificent dresses of the ladies, their hoops, their costly furs, and pretty faces, and we may form some idea of a milliner's showroom on opening day. It is an animated scene, and well worth seeing. There a lady is suffering all the tortures inseparable from indecision; now she turns to the white hat with annuits her mind is evidently made up, but her wandering eye roses, and again she is tossed upon the sea of doubt. Here another is examining a has so minutely that you know at once she has come to see, and not to buy. And further off a group of children are collected around some miniature spectmens, expressing their opinions on all persons that come under their observation, with a freeom and unreserve that is quite refreshing.

The following establishments opened yesterday, and were crowded througaout the day:—

Broadway-Madame Harris, J. Gilbert, the BonnetFrance Company, M. Myers, Mise A. Morgaa, G. E. H. Thomas, Mearrs. Babones, Mad. Gavelle, Mrs. Stamona, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Engling, Mad. Matherbe, Mad. Debos, Mnd. Earnett, Mad. Laurent, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Rollings, Genin's Blazaer, Martin & Lawson Weed's, W. Browne, W. Jackson, A. M. Furlong, Mad. Dongal, Mrs. Gosson, Mad. Demarest.

Grant Jones Street—Mad. Ferrero.

Hudson Street—L. Bevins, N. Bevins.

Canal Street—Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Crippe, R. Walmsey.

Howery—Tibbets.

Third Acenac—M. Bates.

Stath Avenue—Mrs. Ruggold.

Divasion Street—Mrs. Feeby. The following establishments opened yesterday, and

Such Avenue—Mrs. Ruggold.

Division Sirest—Mrs. reeby.

Bonness.—When the winter added nothing to the size

of the hounet, it could scarcely be expected that its non

portions would be expanded in the warmer season we

are approaching. In warm weather the boncet is rimply a covering for the head, in winter it should be a protect den; and, therefore, it would seem rational that no only the material, but the size and shape, should vary with the season. It is not so, however, for tashion de crees otherwise; and from her decrees there is no appeal The new styles are very small, small as is consistent with the idea of a bonnet, and only not smaller than the winter enes because they had reached the minimum size. In fact, they are more like a full bordered cap or a lead dress of flowers than anything else, but exceed ingly becoming, nevertheless. The principal objecseems to be to avoid all sharp angles or harsh edges. even well defined curves; the bonnets are rounded at the cheeks, the crown has disappeared and has been . placed by a gentie slope, and the outer rim of the homes been toned down and almost concealed by the thick ruche of soit fluted blonde that invariably forms the face trimming. Ribbons are not much used for trim ming, but fruit and flowers are in high favor; glowing cherries, with dark green leaves, plums of the true re gal hue, clusters of grapes and bunches of carrants

transparent as truth, are mixed in pleasing confusion with lities of the valley, sprays of myrtle, banches of wild flowers, blades of ribbon grass and turns of live There is a peculiarity about the arrangement of and trimming this season which at once attracts attention it is almost exclusively confined to the back, wher pendant sprays of flowers and hanging banches of frui all in graceful profusion; and the beauty of this arrangement is considerably heightened by the double cope which invariably accompanies it. The capes are extremely long and perceptibly pointed, and as they are made of lace, have a light, undulating appearance which, with the wavy bunches of fruit and pendant sprays of flowers, might auggest to people less imaginative than the French the name of "quest d' aronde" or swallow's tail, which they bear in Paris. Some hats are trimmed in the back with resettes, formed of black and white blonde; the centre is composed of black blonds. and around this winds alternate rows of black and white forming a very striking and distingue trimming, and on which we have no doubt will be, from its peculiar and pleasing effect, in high favor with all admirers of novetty The fronts are made round and close, or pointed over the one, and so indelibly impressed with the name of M Stnart. The materials are various-sik, lace, or leghorn, straw, hair, chip, pamela ribbon and compton ions of all these different kinds, so manifold that th defy enumeration. One, however, must not be omitte or it has all the merit of novelty, and all the prestige Puris about it: it is a mixture of lutin straw with ble ribbon velvet of the same width, so plaited and laterw ven that it resembles the squares of a chess-board. A puffing of hair-straw, speckied with black, passes roun the front and cape, imparting a finished appearance to the hat. Among the number of beautiful hats the graced the different establishments through which we wandered, each one seeming perfect until the nex. w. seen, "the last still loveliest." it is a difficult tank to make a selection, still we must do so, for we know that a detailed description of a few will be more acceptable Am satisfactory to our lady readers than neges of generalities. The "Pamela a la Marie Stuart" was formed of pu white thip and sky blue ribbon. The crown, if we may call it grown-toat crown had none-was made of bluribbon; around the crown or centre piece, resting on the foundation, and reaching to within a few inches of the orim of the bonnet, was the chip, looking like a Leghern. Has in front, rounding over the ears like the o. style of gipsey hats, and pulled in at the back with plaits to form the cape. The space between the chip and to edge was filled up with a fall of blonde, which sweeping round the ears was hid beneath the cape. The cape couble formed of broad rich lace, and from beneath the overcase emerged two sprays of sweet pea, flower and leaf, and stalk blue as the summer sky, fell in floating

strings of which, broad and long, were fastened in with the overcape, and fell over the back of the bonnet. The inside trimming was a ruche of white blonde and sweet pea. This beautiful hat w 2 exhibited at Madame Ferrero's, and attracted general at tention. Another beautiful hat, composed of binon and white lace, and edged with Blac, deserved the admiration it excited. The outside trimming was tufts of lilac flowers, arranged in perpendicular rows, and clusters of the same flowers, disposed amid the blonds on one side, fore, ed the face trimmings. In the same establishment was a Leghorn hat of the finest texture; the front was con pletely destitute of trimming—but this economy was more than made up for by the levish expenditure of ornment in the back. A black lase cape of extravers. length threw out in strong relief the bright scarlet poppies, glancing wheat ears and brilliant wild flowers that gathered in clusters above the cape or rell in dazzing contusion over it, and produced an effect at on striking and elegant. A very pretty style of misses hats is composed entirely of ribbon, passing from the crown to the front, and fastened at intervals with bands of fancy straw. The cape is formed in the same manner; the ends are not fastened, but left about six inches ong, to flutter with every motion of the wearer.

beauty over the pointed cape. Another spray of the

same questionable hue wound its mazy way through t

blende trimming round the ears. Two large bows of blu-

ribbon, wi hout ends, were placed above the case the

There is one important addition made to the lalies dresses, which has for some time past been "casting its shadow before," and which we sorrowfully think has not yet reached its culminating point. We alluse to the hoop, at which we have often laughed, as one of the extinct follies of a past age. Fet in the nineteenth century we see it stealthily resuscitated, and no Addison has as yet appeared. Must we forever fall back on the dead and gone absurdities of the last century, which were nothing more than the revival of others still more ancient? Truly there is a recuperative power in folly, and consequently we do not yet despair of seeing the tower headdresses, which would be a fitting climax to the hoop.

the hoop.

Basques are still in high lavor, and deservedly so they suit every class of our community. They can be extravagant and expensive enough for bith avenue colles, and cheap and plain enough for our Bowery worzgirta.

ieurteen inches below the waist, and trimmen and deep but not fall fall of less. Bretelles are still patrodeep but not fall fall of less. Bretelles are still patronized, as they give such opportunities for trimming. The corrage is high and closed, and the front trimmings are usually of soft fancy buttons, tassel shape. The Ucan of Are waist is still worn, and the round waist, either plain or trimmed, with bretteiles, but we have nothing entirely new. Sleeves—We have a greater variety in this department than in any other. We have sleeves with one large puff and a deep fill, and others with two puffs and two frills. There is frill, and others with two puffs and two frills. There is although the pay allower which is exceedingly pretty; it is composother. We have sieeves with one large puff and a deep frill, and others with two puffs and two frills. There is another sleeve which is exceedingly pretty; it is composed of three frills, falling ever each other, either box plaited or gathered and each frill trimmed with lace frings or moss trimming. Another, and equally pretty, is formed of two puffs, slashed and ending in one or two ririls trimmed with frings. We have the blahop sleeve, plaited very low, almost to the elbow, and confined at the wrist with a band. Still another, with four frills each, trimmed with frings lace or ribbon, to suit the material and the fancy of the weaver. Each of these flounces is divided in the front, leaving an open space through which we catch a glimpse of a rich undersleeve; there is a small hand running across from the top of each frill, and pendant from this is a tassel the color of the dress.

Skirts are almost universally flounced, and the flounces rimmed with riobons, velvet or moss trimming. We have seen some most exqualistic pattern flounces of the most artistic designs; others with plain graduated tripes of a contrasting color from the ground color, and others of a different shade, of the same color. The most popular number of flounces is three, though some prefer two deep ones. The double skirt is a very pretty and becoming style, and we are pleased to see its growing popularity; the triple skirt is a limost too hazardous; we cannot recommend it, except to tall, slight, elegant figures. The sairts are worn very full—that anomaly, the hoop, renders it imperative.

BALL DRESSES.

BALL DRESSES.

A very elegant and distingué ball dress which we have seen was composed of white tule, with a double skirt. Around each skirt ran a wreath of illies of the ralley, with its broad, ribbed bright green leaf. The corsege was low and trimmed with a wreath of the same delicate flower, the sleeves short and formed of two paffs and a deep friil of lace reaching to the elbow. Between the puffs and over the frill peeped out the lily of the valley, and a large burch of the same exquisite flower, nestlin. among its broad leaves, was arranged in the centre of the coreage, forming a most charming tout ensemble. Another very beautiful ball dress was made of white silk. with white crape ficunces, looped up at intervals with bunches of sweet pea, which fell in pendant beauty bunches of sweet pea, which fell in pendant beauty around. The corrage low, the sieeves short, and formed of two falls of lace, with the trailing sweet pea between. A white sash, with the sweet pea running through the centre, completed the whole. Another bail dress, which we cannot pass over, and which tastefully blee ed the three national colors, was composed of a blue moire antique shirt, flounces of white lace, with bunches of crimson geranium placed at regular intervals over each flounce. The corsage low, with bretelles of white lace, a bonquet or the same bright hued geranium where the bretelles crossed over; sleeves short and pointed, and trimmed with lace.

MANTILLAS.

We have seen in Jackson's, late Bartholomew's, a very striking style of mantilia, called Le Man'eau Eugenie. t consists entirely of crape, with numerous folds of crape laid one over the other around the edge. It extends to the waist, rounding gracefully to the front, where it falls in square tabs. Over this there is a small collar or cape, divided in the back, and falling in square tabs half way down the front. A plaited frill, or eight or ten inches in depth, trimmed with folds of crape, sweeps round below the waist, terminating at the elbow. We have not any very original designs in manhave not any very original designs in mantillas this season, but the old styles have not lost
their power to charm, if we may judge from the admiring
looks and phrases lavished on them. They are of every
material, from the heavy moire antique to the light application lace, and of all colors, from the sombre black to
the oright azure blue. The trummings are civerse, but
the universal is lace and fringe. We have some pointed
in the back shawl fashion, and forming square or round
tabe in the front; others scarf shape, with the same latitude in regard to the front; and others round cape, front
and back. The most admired are those which are shaped
like a scarf, with two and sometims three platts.

BRIDAL DRESS. A white moire antique underskirt, shaded by an overkirt of blonde talle, trimmed with five flounces of point lace graduating to the waist; small bouquets of orange buds, arranged with the skill of an artist, and enclosed in a nousd of tulle, are placed between each flounce with a lavish prodigality; the corsage low, sleeves short and boullonnée, with a deep fall of laze; a berthe finishes the wait, and the underskirt terminates in a long train. A nacklace of pearl completes this very distingué brital dress. There is no invariable rule with regard to the front har. It varies to suit the countemnace; and as the hair dresser is presumed to know more about these matters than the uninitiated, it is left to him to decide on which is the most suitable and becoming. A vall is indispensable on such consions, it is brought down in a peint on the forchead, entwined in the back hair, and falls gracefully over the whole figure. Orange flowers are not held in such high estimation as formerly; indeed, some hair dressers consider natural flowers more comme il faut, and equally appropriate to these festal occasions. White flowers and green leaves fresh from the florists, and intermixed in the hair with a due regard to the tournace of the bead, have a decidely fine effect. Sometimes a wreath is used, but the opinion of those on fait in these matters is strongly opposed to it as unbecoming.

STYLE OF WEARING THE HAIR.

STYLE OF WEARING THE HAIR. The hair will be parted about three incues from the orehead, sometimes three inches and a half. This depends on the style of the face. It is then brought in a demi-circle, forming a point down the back of the head, about two inches from the back of the ears on each side about two inches from the back of the ears on each side. The front hair is divided into three parts. The lower is frizzled and thrown towards the back of the head; the upper division is frizzed and thrown toward; and the third division falls in short ringlets over the ears. False hair is more worn than ever. We are told that a proportion of ten to twelve wear it. There seems to os a kind of deception in this which may shock the simpleminded; but if we consider it dispussionately, we must acknowledge that it is the lady's own, if she pays for it, which does not inevitably follow. We are indebted to Dibbles, of Broadway, for this style of wearing the hair.

MOURNING. Mourning goods are gradually but decidedly losing the simplicity that formerly characterized them, and now vis in elegance of style and profusion of ornament with the gayest. Some very pretty styles, fashionable, yet still etaining the solemnity that belongs to mourning, we observed in Jackson's, late Bartholomew's. One of these the "Virginie," we shall endeavor to describe. The froat was small and close, the crown falling; three rows of rich Chantilly lace formed the cape, and tiny sprays of straw flowers, mixed with bugles, glanced torough the transparent covering and led in profusion below it, forming a cache prigne, whose colors were in strong but armonious contrast. Deep purple ribbon, with a bight straw colored edge, passed across the cown of the hat, and was met on each side by purple and black wheat ears, which were also introduced into the front trimming with excellent effect. The "Pamela" was much in the same style, but trimmed with purple marabout feathers and pointed Guipure ribbon. "I. 'Imperatrice' was composed of bouillonnies of white lace, bapded with black chentile. The curtain is long and pointed, and made of pufflogs, similar to those in the body of the hat; it is trunmed with black and white ianoangles, and to the front of the hat is attrabed a demi-val or white lace dotted with olack verve and edged with a wayy border of velvet and chenitle. The the "Virginie," we shall endeavor to describe. The front a demi-veil of white lace dotted with black vervet and edged with a wavy border of velvet and chenitle. The face trimming of this very beautiful hat was a single ruche of black and white blonds, the colors woven in the material. The "crape application" explains itself—crape embroidered upon lace with silk braid, but the beauty of the design cannot be conveyed in description. Bugles emer very largely into the trimming or mourning goods on hats, dreases, mantillas and collars. Collars, indeed, are elaborately embroidered with them, and the designs may compare favorably with the finest specimens of needlework. For deep mourning, the underaleeves are made invariably a la mousquetaire, but flowing sleeves are admissible in lighter mourning.

We have seen a new material for mourning, culted "pamartine," a mixture of slik and wool, which cannot fail to become popular. It is as glossy as slik and almost as light as bareze, and seems admirably adapted for warm weather.

Our St. Domingo Correspondence St. Domingo City, Feb. 8, 1856.

Details of the Last Engagement Between the Dominican and Hautiens-The Actual Lowes of the Latter, do., de-By your files from this city you will see that the Decans have shamefully besten the Haytiens. The ast battle took place at Savana Larga, some distance north of Santisgo, on the 25th ult. The Haytiens atsected the Dominicans in front and on both danss, with a large force and two pieces of artillery of large calibre. a large force and two pieces of artillery of large calibre. The nighting continued from 7 A. M. to 4 P. M., nine hours. The Deminican army, inferior in number, but composed of brave and skilful soldlers, with swords and manchetos, and also good lances, put the Haytiens to the rout, made them run, took their two pieces of canon, three fings, drums, muskets, &c.; killed 1.500 men, and took seventy eight prisoners. I don't think that Soutouque will make the same experiment again. He has lost four or five battles in the course of a month.

Supreme Court. P. T. BARNUM'S DIFFICULTIES-A RECEIVER AP-Before Hon. Judga Roosevelt.

MARCH 20 .- Mr. Barnum was this morning sworn as to the correctness of his examinations, already reported, and the Judge appointed James S. Libby receiver, with \$25,000 security.

Marcia 20.—Ordered by the Court that notices of motions for the 21st inst., all orders to show cause returns ble on that day, and all proceedings which are adjourned to that day, do stand adjourned until March 22, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M. The General Trial Catendar will be resumed on Monday next, the 24th, at 11 A. M.

Marine Court.

Before Hon. Judge Taompson.

MARCH 20.—Princ vs. Naylor.—This case was resumed
The plaintiff suce, as assignee of fifteen colored watters
for wages alleged to be due by the defaudant as proncle
for the line license. Vs. diet for page 45, 3189 co.

Destruction by Fire of the Steaming Levis

than—The Vessel a Total Less.

The Levisthan, the staunchest, best and swiftest steaming that ever floated in these waters, was totally destroyed by fire yes erday about twelve miles off Sandy Hook, and within tour miles of the light boat. The de-struction of this vessel is of ser ous moment to the commerce of this city, as her especity was so much greater than other steamings that she could bring the largest vessels over the bar at the Narrows when they would otherwise be compelled to remain outside for days, thereby running all the chances of shipwreck and dis-

The origin of the fire is a mystery. The Leviathan had just towed the ship Sunshine out, and had taken in tow the bark live from Maracsibo, when a vicient explosion was heard, proceeding from the larboard furnate. Capt. Hazzard started for the engine room, when he met the engineers and firemen rushing out somewhat singed and slightly injured. The fire spread with fearful rapidity to the adjoining woodwork, and, according to Captain Hazzard, in less then ten minutes the vessel was a burning mass from stem to stern. Had the fire burned less rapid it immediately; but the crew had barely time to launch the lifeboat when the promenade deck fell with a crash, The captain and a boy alone remained on deck, nor did they leave until the smoke-pipe fell. A boat from the brig liva took the captain and soy off the burning vessel. Before leaving the vessel, the angineer tried to a op tag engine but could not ac so, and she continued to work in a zig-zsg course towards shore, burning violently the while. In less than two hours she had burned to the water's edge, and when last seen was expected every moment to go down.

It is the opinion of the cap ain that there was some explosive material in the Lackswarna coal that was used, for had the boller bursted, they would have seen the steam, but none was visible. There was only fifteen inches of steam on when the acudent occurred, and steam had been just put on.

The crew, twelve in number, were brought up to the city in the steamtug Achilles. The following are the names:— The captain and a boy alone remained on deck, nor did

ames:— Charles Huzzard, captain. Daivey brower, mate.
John Schooumacker, chief engineer, slightly injured.
David Clark, fireman.
Herman Schooumaker, fireman, injured.
Gottletb Surger, fireman.
Larnes Surger, fireman.

James Smyth, Patrick Gilligan, deck hand. Michael Gallagher,

Patrick Gilligan, deck hand.
Michael Galischer, ""
C. G. Smyth """
The Leviathan was built in 1853, by Eckford Webb, Eq. Her dimensions were 179 "eet in length, 28 feet 5 inches in depth of hold.
Her original cost was \$08,000. For speed she was unrivaled, baving run twenty three miles an hour, and oned knots an hour. It is estimated that the Leviathan has saved the underwriters nearly \$2,000,000, in rescuing vascis un on shore, when no other steamtug could have been of any service. Within the past two months she has brought the following named vessels in, which had run agreund on the coast, in the vicinity of New York, viz.: the Yorkshire, Cothay, Helen Austen, Steamer George Law, and Liverpool. This vessel was also et great use imbreaking through the lee, and in this respect was unequalled. Her success was so great in rescuing vessels in distress, that the merchants petitioned government to employ her in that service, and a bill was introduced in Congress to purchase her. There was no insurance on the Leviathan. The principal owners were Messrs, spofford, Tileston & Co.

OUR SHIP NEWS REPORTER'S ACCOUNT.

OUR SHIP NEWS REPORTER'S ACCOUNT.

towed the new ship Sunshine outside the bar, left her at 9:30 A. M., and ran off shore about fifty miles E. S. E. from the Hook, and spoke the ship Macaulay, ninetyfrom the Hook, and spoke the ship Macaniay, ninetytwo days from Marseilles, who not wanting the assistance of the tog, she headed in shore sgnin, and when
about seven miles E. by S. of the lightship, took in tow
the batk liva. In twenty minutes after taking hold
of her, the alarm was given that the blat was
on fire, and in five minutes she was one mass of flames.
This look place about a quarter past three. The boats
were hove over, and with the assistance of the liva's
yawl all hands were safely got on board the bark, from
whence they were brought to the city by the steam tag
Hector. The L. had spoken the propeller Arctiz in the
morning, and took from her the boatswain, who, with
the rest on board the tug, lost everything they had on
beard. The L. was about four years eld, and was not infared.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS—STAT MENT OF THEIR RELATIONS WITH NICARAGUA. The Board of Directors of the Transit Company held meeting yesterday. The principal business that came efore them was, of course, the recent action of Gen. Walker in annulling their contract and seizing their property.

The principal reason given for issuing the decree annulling the [Transit Company's charter appears in the following official announcement :-

Whereas, on the 12th of September, 1835, the republic of Nicaragua notified the said company to appoint commissioners under the charter, and the said company expressly recused the

under the charter, and the said company expressly revused the same.

The allegatious upon which the decree of the Rivas Walker government of Nicarrema, annuting the charter of the Transit Company, &c., is based, are totally false.

The government drew annually for the \$10,000 stipulated to be paid for the canal charter, and their drafts for the years 1849-50-51-52-78 and 75 were paid in cash.

In 1805 the government frew for the \$10,001, appeared, the company had notice of an assignment of the actual and were legally enjoined by the holders of the assignment from parting Manning & Glenton said draft.

After numerous and fruitless attempts, for several years, to effect a settlement with the government, the commany succeeded in inducing them to send commissioners here, who arrived in the summer of 1855, with very full powers to saidle and matter in difference and commissioners here, who

reterring them to the government at Granada.

The company on their part, appointed three commissioners to meet those from Nicaragus—Messrs. Tejada and Lacayo.

A long negotiation followed, during which the Nicaragus commissioners offered to take \$40,000 for all claims of the State upon the company, crediting and deducting from that som all amounts that had been pade by the company to the state, on account of the 10 per cent profit of the Transit across the Islamus.

At the commissioners

account of the 10 per cent profit of the Transit across the Isthmus.

As the commissioners of the company deemed this a much larger sum than was due the State they declined the proposition; and, finding they were not likely to agree, both parties, late in Accounter, 1865, appointed arbitrators, as provided in article 35 of the canal chatter, (which is a part of the Transit charter). On the part of the State Messrs, Royal Phelps and T. W. Libey, and on the part of the company Messra. P. B. cutting and A. H. Wolfe were appointed—the four, as prescribed in the charter, to choose a firth before proceeding is any other business. The decision of this Court to be final and binding upon both parties.

A few days after the above appointments, and before the arbitrators had an opportunity to act, the following letter was received from the new government in Ricaragus;—

DEFARTERS OF HACLENDA,
GRANDADA, Nov. 12, 1866.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE ACCESSORY TRAN-

DEFARMENT OF HACHNDA, TO THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY—
This government requires that you shall, immediately on the receipt of this, appoint two commissioners, under article 38 of your charer, to meet two others appeared by this government, here in Granada, so that an immediate settlement may be made of the differences now ensuing between your company and the government of Nicaragua.

Minister of Hacienda, Commissary of War.
To the above letter the following answer was despitched to Granada by the steamer of the 9th December:

OFFICE OF THE ACCESSORY THANSIT COMPANY, S. NEW YORK, Dec. 8, 1855.

Hon. Parker H. French, Minister of Hacienda and Commissioner of War.—

stoner of War:—
Bit:—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Zia uit, calling upon the company to appoint commissioners to need in Granada commissioners to be appointed by the government of Alcazagus, for the purpose of making an immediate settlement of the differences between the government.

government of Alcaragus, for the purpose of making an immedia: estitement of the differences between the government and the company.

I beg in reply to say that having already appointed two commissioners to meet in this city, two others chosen by the government of Alcaragus, through their constituted and fully authorized representatives or sgents, our powers in the premises are exhausted, and the whole matter is in the hands of the said commissioners. If, however, both parties concur, they can, of course, annul those appointments, and I beg to inquire if it is the wish of your government to do so. You will perceive also that by the ferms of the charter the place of meeting is to be settled by the commissioners chosen or to be chosen.

meeting is to be settled by the commissioners chosen or to be chosen.

In confirmation of the views herein expressed, I refer you to the enclosed opinion of our counsel, J. L. White Esq., and the expressing the conficent here that we shall speedily arrive at a just and satisfactory solution of all pending questions between the company and the goversment. I am, &c.,

The next incident in the history of this case was the arrival of P. H. French, Esq., on his way to Washington, as Minister from Nicarsgua. That gentleman brought a revocation of the powers of the commissioners, Tejada and Lacayo, and authority rom the government to settle all matters in difference between the government and the company several interviews were had between the parties; every

from the government to settle all matters in difference between the government and the company. Severnment and the company severnment and the company to Mr. Frence, to examine the books, either in person or by proxy. His engagements prevented this was tendered and the following the powers of Mr. Frence, to examine the books, either in person or by proxy. His engagements prevented this examine the to the subject, and be for any conclusion was arrived at, a communication was received by the company as arrived at, a communication was received by the company of Mr. French in the premises.

On the 16th decree assigning all claims upon the company to Messra, hanning a Gienton. Early in Pebruary, a copy of the suited a decree assigning all claims upon the company have paid the state a regulations commenced, the company have paid the state all regulations commenced, the company have paid the state all regulations commenced, the company have paid the state all regulations commenced, the company have paid relations they are upon the government for loss and damage-sustained, by reserved the refusion to the state.

The Hon. Mr. French on his last visit at the company's office volunteered the remark, that he should seel bound to report to his government that to his judgment the company did not owe the state one cent, for the past. He thought quits would be best or tar, or something to that effect.

The Accident to Mad'ile Gene, of Albio's Garden.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NIBLO'S GARDES, March 20, 1856. As the accident which betel Mile. Pauline Géné during the performances here last night will doubtless attract public attention, you will, I hope, allow the facts to be clearly stated, in order to prevent any false impression that might arise, leading the public to believe that it was the result of earclessness in the arrangement of the lights, or any want of proper precaution on the part of

During a brief interval between her dances in the divertisement of "Terpsichore," Mile. Pauline Géné as-cended to her dressing room, on entering which her atention was attracted to the reflection on the window of the fire at that moment raging in Twenty-second street. In order to look out, she most imprudently elimbed up on to the dressing table and opened the window; this action be right her ight grove drive in contact with the